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NIGHT SCENE IN A POOR MAN'S

HOUSE.

It was in the middle of Winter on the night of the twenty-third of January, when the weather was miserably cold, it neither decidedly froze, nor yet did it thaw; but between the two, it was cold and damp, and penetrated to the very bones even of those who sat in experied rooms before large fires, and were warmly clad. It was on this avening that the ly clad. It was on this evening that the seven little children of David Baird, the weaver, stood huddled together in their small room, besides a small fire which was a wooden cradle on one corner of the hearth. The fire, to be sure gave some warmth, because it had boiled an iron pot of potatoes, but it gave very little cheriness to the room. The mother had portioned out the evening meal—a few potatoes to each—and she now sat down by the round table lighted the farthing candle, and was preparing to do some little

piece of home wifery.
"May I stir the fire?" asked David the eldest boy. "No, no," replied the mo-ther, "it burns away too fast if it is stirred." "I wish we had a good fire!" said Judith, the second girl. "Bless me!" said the mother, "it is a good fire!" "I should like some more salt on my pota-'said little Bessy, "may I have mother!" "There is none child," some mother!" "There is none child," she replied, "I put the last in the pot." "On dear!" cried out little Lucy, " my feet are so bad. They get no better, mother, though I did beat them with holly. "Poor thing," sighed the mother, "I wish you had better shoes." "Phere is a pair," said Joey, briskly, "at Timmy Nixon's for fourteen pence." "Fourrepeated the mother, " it teen pence!" would take a long time to get fourteen nence." "Mat Willis begged a pair of pence." "Mat Willis begged a pair of nice warm boots," replied Joey, experi-mentally. "We will not beg," said the mother, "if we can help tt; but let me see the shoes;" and Joey put up one of his miserably frost bitten feet upon his his miserably frost bitten teet upon his matter's knee. "Bless thee! my poor tod." said his mother, "thou shait not go to work again till it is warmer." "Mother," interrupted little Susan, "may I have some more?" "There is no more!" said the mother, "but I have a whole lost yet." "Oh dear! oh dear! how nice!" eried the children, clapping their hands "and give Joey the bottom crust," said one "because of his poor feet." "And give me a big bit," cried Susan, holding ot a fat little hand.

The mother divided the loaf-setting aside a piece for her husband; and presently the husband came. "It rains, and is very cold," said he, shivering. "Please God," rejoined the wife, "it will be warmer after the rain,"

Davy Baird was a tall, thin man, with an unessy look: not that he had any fresh cause for uneasiness, his wages had not been lowered, his hours of work had not been increased, nor had he quarrelled with his master. But the life of a poor man is an uneasy life: a life of care, wea-riacs, and never ending anxieues. What wonder, then, if his face have a joyless

The children made room for their father by the fire. Susan and Neddy pla-ced themselves between his knees, and his wife handed him a portion of a supper which had been set saide for him. May, the eldest girl, was setting on a box feeding a squirrel with the bread which her mother had given. She was bery happy, and kissed the squirrel ma-ny times. Indith was sitting beside her, and David held the cup out of which the

squirrel drank.
"Nobody has inquired after that squirrel" said the father, looking at them. "No." replied Mary, "and I hope no body will." "They will not now." said the younger Davie, "for it is three months since we found it." "We might sell refor half a crown," said the father. Mary looked frightened, and held the

squirrel to her bosom. "Joey's feet are very bad," remarked the mother. "And that doctor's bill has never been paid," said the father, seventeen shillings and sixpence." "It is more money than we get a week," sighed the mother. "Igo round by the back laue, to avoid passing the door," said the fether, " and he has asked me for it three times:" "We will get if paid in the summer," rejoined the mother, hopeful-iy; "but coals are raised, and bread, they say, will rise before a week." "Lord help us!" sighed David Baird, and two of the children coughed, "Those children coughed, "Those children's coughe are no better," remarked the father somewhat impatiently. And then the baby awoka—and so did little Bessy, who had fallen asleep on the floor unobserved, crying, "I am so cold, mother I am so cold!" "Go to bed with her Mary." said her mather the beause. her Mary," said her mother, " because con were up betimes this morning, wash kee, warm." Mary went into the little

lark chamber to bed with her eister, and dark chamber to bed with her eister, and her mother tried to hush the crying infant. David was cold, hungry, and weary, and in gloom. Eight children, whem he loved, were about him, but he thought of them as born to poverty, uneasiness and care, like himself; he felt unhappy, and grew almost angry.

Cheer up David—honest man! there is that coming even now: coming within three streets length of thee; which shall raise thee above want forever! Cheer up!

raise thee above want forever! Cheer up! ihis is the last hour any of you shall want for fire, the last hour you shall want for candle light. Thou shalt keep the squire rel, Mary! Bessy, thou shall have blan-kets to warm thee! The doctor's bill shall be paid—nor. David Baird, shall thou ever again skulk by back ways to thy work to avoid an importunate credi-tor! Joey, thou shalt turn the wheel no longer, thy feet shall get well in wollen stockings, and warm shoes at five shillings the pair! You shall no more want salt to your potatoes, nor shall Susan again go short of her supper! But of all this, as yet, you know nothing, good peo-ple: and there you sit, hopeless and com-fortless, and know nothing about the re-lief: and splendid relief too; that, even now, is approaching your door. Wait, little boy, and thou wilt nurse thy poor tingling feet, Joey, by the fire; and muse in sadness on thy poverty. David Baird, yet a few moments longer; it can do you no haem, for the good news is, even now,

turning the corner of your streets! Knock! knock! knock!-David started

from his reverie!
"Some one is at the door!' said the wife; and up jumped little David. "If it is neighbor wood come to borrow meal, you can get her a cup full, added the mother, as the knock was repeated more bastily.

Up rose David Baird, and, thinking of

the apothecary's bill, opened the door

" Are you David Baird?" asked the letter carrier, who had knocked. I am, said David. This, then, is for you; and there are twenty-two pence to pay on it, said the man, holding forth a large letter. Is it a summons? cried the wife, in dis-may; for what, is David Baird summoned? and she rushed to the door with the baby in her arms. It is no summous, replied the man, but a money letter. I take it. It is not for me, said David, half glad to escape his liability to pay the two-and-twenty pence. But are you not David Baird, the weaver? I am, said David. Then, continued the letter carrier, pay me 22 pence, and if it is not right, they will return you the money at the post-office. Twenty-two pence! repeated David, ashamed to confess his poverty. One shilling and ten pence, said the wife, we shiling and ten pence, said the wale, we have not so much money by us, good man. Light a candle, said the letter-carrier, bustling into the house, and hunt up what you have. David was pushed to an extremity. We have none—we have not money to buy a candle! Lord bless me! said the letter carrier, and gave David the younger four pence, to fetch half a pound of candles.

David and his wife knew not what to think-and the letter man shook the we

from his hat.

In a few moments the candles came, and the letter was put into David's hands. Open it! can't you! said the letter man. Is it for me! inquired David again. It is, replied the other, impaisfully—what a fuss is here about opening a letter! What is this? exclaimed David, taking out a bill for one hundred pound. Oh! signed the wife, if after all, it should not be for us! but read the letter, David, and David read it.

Sir—You, David Baird, weaver of—and son of the late David Baird, of Mas-den-on-Wear, linest decendant of Sir David Baird, of Mokshauthien Castle, county of York, and sole heir of Sir Peter Baird, Monkshichten aforesaid, litely de-ceased, are requested to meet Mr. Dennis at York, as soon after the receipt of this as possible. It will be necessary for you to bring your family with you; & to cover travelling and other expenses, you will receive enclosed a bill for one hundred pounds, payable at sight.

I have the honer to be, sir, your hum-

ble servant,
J. SMITH, for Mr. Dennis.

Sure enough! said David, David Baird of Marden-on-Wear, was my father. Oh! oh! oh! chuckled out little David, as he hopped about behind the group, a hundred pounds and a castle! Heaven be praised! ejaclated the wife, while she hugged the infant in her arms. And conwas our ancestor, but we never looked the letter is for you? asked the man. It is; please heaven to make us thankful for n. said Bavid, seriously, but, hesitated he, you want the money. I do, said the letter earrier; but, no matter, I'll call for he has by defeats conducted his army to that to morrow. Bolt the door, wife, said victory; and like Fabius, but with fewer

David, as she shut the oor after the man; this money requires our safe keeping.— Mend the fire! said the mother; and her son David put on a shovel full of coal, & ctirred out the ashes. Kins me, my children. exclaimed the father, with emotion, and bless God that we shall never want bread again. Is the house on fire? screamed Mary, at the top of the stairs, for there is such a blaze! We are burning a mould candle! said Judith, and have such a big fire! Come here Mary, said the father; candle! said Judith, and have such a big fire! Come here Mary, said the father; and Mary slid down stairs, wrapped in a old cloak. Father's a rich man—we are all rich—and shall live in a grand castle! laughed out young David. We shall have coats, and blankets, and stockings, and shoes! cried Joey, all slert—yet still remembering his poor frost-bitten feet. We shall have roast beaf and plumb pudding! said Susan. We shall have rice pudding every day, cried Ned. And let me have a horse, father, said young David.

David Baird was again distracted but David Baird was again distracted, but

how different were his feelings!
He could have done a thousand extravagant things—he could have laughed.
eried, sung, leaped about, nay, rolled on the floor for joy—but he did none of these; he sat calm, and looked almost

grave. At length he said, Wife, send the children to bed, and let us talk over this good fortune together. You shall all have your Sunday clothes to morrow, said the happy mother, as she sent them

up stairs,
To bed they went;—awhile laughed and talked themselves to sleep. The father and mother smiled and wept by turns, but did not sleep that night.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following description of the person of General Washington, and the observations respecting him, are contained in the work of that distinguished friend of America, Abbe Robin, who came over to this country in the capacity of one of the chaptains to the French army, in the year 1781, previous to the capture of the British under the command of General Cornwallis:

"I have seen General Washington that most singular man—the soul and the support of one of the greatest Revolutions that has ever happened, or can happen again. I fixed my eye upon him with that keen attention which the sight of a great man always inspires. We natually entertain a secret hope of discovering in the features of such illustrious men, some traces of that excellent gentus which distinguishes them from, and elevates them above their felion mortals. Perhaps the exterior of no man was better calculated to gratify these expectations than that of General Washington. He is of a tail and nobie stature, well proportioned, a tine, cheerful, open countenance, a simple and modest carriage; and his whole mein has something in it that interests the French, the Americans, and even enemies themselves, in his favor. Placed in a military view, at the head of a nation. where each individual has a share we the supreme legislative authority, and where the coercive laws are yet in a great degree destitute of vigour, where the climate and manners can add but title to their energy, where the spirit of party, private interest, slowness, and national indolence slacken, suspend and overthrow the bet conceited measures; aithough so ituated, he has found out a method of keeping his troops in the most absolute subordination: making them rivals in praising him; fearing him even when be is silent, and retaining their full confide in him, after defeats and disgrace. His reputation has, at length, arisen to a most unbounded power, without provoking envy. or exciting suspicion. He has ever shown himself superior to fortune, and in the most trying adversity has discover-ed resources till then unknown; and, as if his abilities only increased and dilated at the prospect of difficulty, he is never better supplied than when he seems destitute of every thing, nor have his arms ever been so fatal to his enemics, as at the very instant when they had thought they had crushed him forever.

It is his to excite a spirit of hereoism and enthusiasm in a people, who are by nature very little susceptible of it; to gain over the respect and homage of those whose interest it is to refuse it, and to execute his plans and projects by means unknown even to those who are his instruments; he is intrepid in dangers, yet never seeks them but when the good of his country demands it, preferring rather to temporize and act upon the defensive, because he knows such a mode of conduct best suits the genius and circumstances of the nation, and that all e and they have to expect, depends upon time; fortune, and patience: he is frugal sober in regard to himself, but profuse in the public cause;—like Peter the great, he has by defeats conducted his army to

resources and more difficulty, he has conquered without fighting, and saved his country.

Such are the ideas that arise in the mind, in the sight of this great man, in examining the events in which he had a share, or in listening to those whose duty obliges them to be near his person, and consequently can best display his true character. In all these extensive States, they consider him in the light of a beneficient God, dispening peace and happiness around him. Old men, women and children, press about him when he accidentally passes along, think them-selves happy, once in their lives, to have seen him—they follow him through the town with torches and celebrate his arrival by public illuminations. The Americans, that cool and sedate people, who in the midst of their most trying difficulties, have attended only to the directions and impulses of plain method and common reason, are roused, animated and inflamed at the very mention of his name; and first songs that sentiment or gratitude has dietated, have been to celebrate General Washington."

INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMY.

Independence and Economy, are more intimately connected than people generally seem willing to admit. The man who can " cut his coat according to his cloth"-who can satisfy his appente with cheap, though at the same time nourishing diet—has little dread of overtradings, suspensions, or the thousand other evils to which he who has not power of seifcontrol is constantly exposed. What though such a man may have "been accustomed all his days to the solids and the delicacies of roast beef and plumb pudding," he can dispense with them at any time they are found to disagree with his finances; and it is far better to have even the pudding alone—ay, and without the plums, too—than to go to bed in debt for a sumptuous dinner. No matter how honest a man may be, how pure soever intentions, the moment he become involved in debt, that moment he sacrafices his real independence—he ceases to entertain that don't-care-a-straw-for-trouble kind of feeling, which can buny up his spirits to endure every privation, and pilot him safely into the heaven of content. ment-The frugal Franklin furnishes a notable example of that independence which economical habits can achieve for their possessor. We have an apecdote in point-it will perhaps be new to most of our readers, if it be not, it is among those things which will bear repeating. Did it possess no other quality, the wholesome lesson it teaches cannot be too

frequently given: The day previous to the revolution, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, he was thus abrupily "brought to"

by a jolly son of Neptune—
"I say, shipmate, is your name Ben Frankin?" "Yes." "Are you the man that invented the saw dust pudding?" "Then for God's sake don' it, for he'it feed all his crews on nothing

The story of the saw-dust-pudding. alter dictum, wheat-bran pudding was originated somewhat after this fasion:—Franklin conducted an independent paper in Philadelphia, which had given offence to a certain class that wanted to rule eveof this party, (some fifteen or twenty.) informed him that he would be frowned down unless he submitted to their curb He proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house, where the gentle appointed, he requested Mrs. F. to em ploy two pence in the puachase of a peck of wheat bran, and to make two puddings one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him. When the company met, the puddings were served on the table without any other dishes; and, having been seated, each person was helped to his slice. Their curiosity led them to try it; they examined each others countenances,

and were soon satiated with their fare. "Friends, will you be helped to

more?" inquired the host.
"No no." exclaimed they all, as wil one vioce, " we have had enough. But what means all this?"

"Why, it means to tell you," replied the philosopher, "that these two puddings cost two pence; and then, that as long as Benjomin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence, he never will sa-crifice the independence of his paper."

An Excellent Thought .- The Wheeling times suggests that Mr. Van Buren can only fulfil his pledge of following in the footsteps of his predecessor, by taking the back track, and crawling out at the same hole the General went in

Affectation is is at best a deformity.

Beauty.—The following is an ext. t from Dr. Howie's Address before Boston Phrenological Society, and cartains a beautiful idea, on a beautiful suject, beautifully expressed: "Most heartily do I agree with the sage with a sigh— Well pholosphers.

may argu, and plain men may free: to beauty will find its way to the homes heart. And it should be so, for so he the Creator wisely and kindly ordains it.

He has vouchsafed to man the laculty of perceiving beauty. He ham made the perception a source of delight to him, and he hath filled the earth, the sea, and the skies, with bright and beautiful objects, which he may contemplate and admire. Else, why is the earth, and every thing upon it, so varied of form, so every thing upon it, so varied of form, so full of beauty of outline? Why are not the hills, the rocks, the trees, all square? Why runneth dot the river canalike to the ocean? Why is not the grass black? Why cometh the green bud, the white blossom, the golden fruit, and the yellow leaf? Why is not the firmanent of a laden changeless hue? Why hang not the clounds like sponges in the sky?—Why the bright units of morning, the spiendeur of noon, the gorgeous hues of spiendeur of noon, the gorgeous hues of sunset? Why, in a word, does the great firmament, like an ever-turning kaleide scope, at every revolving hour present to man a new and beautiful picture in the skies! I care not that I shall be answered that these and all other beauties, whother of sight and sound, are the results of arrangements for other ends. I care not, for it is enough for me that a benevo lent God hath so constituted us as to eliable us to derive pleasure and benefit from them; and, by so doing, he hads made it incumbent upon us to draw from so abundani a source.

" Solitary and Awne!"-The Chie of Humouggers sometimes finds has peculiar doctrine in regard to hard mone very uncomfortable one. A few day since, being about to take his departing for Washington or some other place, with his family, he went on board the Loyal Hanna, one of the Ohio steam boats, to secure his passage. The Captain knew his man; and when the Hutte bugger proffered the passage money in f linois paper, he demurred. He could methink of taking any thing but gold and sever.' The Expunger looked as black as a thunder gust at this application of his on doctrines to his particular case; but, his ly, he was constrained to put off in scare of his " yellow boys." Some time to spent by this notable statesman in try to " raise the wind"-in which at last i was successful. Forthwith ined he the wharf, but again he was doomed disappointment, as the shrewd Captail had, in the mean time, got up steam a put out— teaving the Knight of the land punging quil " the bag to hold, " with this lessure to drive a more succes tul bargain with the captain of some other craft. St. Louis Kepublican

Anecdote of the Times .- A rever clergyman in Massachusetts, conversion with the postmaster of the town in which he lives, on the subject of the species mand put forth by the postmaster gent remarked that he was always willing a desirous to tuffil every practicable or required of him by the constituted as riues; but that, as to the specie, if he he should not take his letters from office, and the postmaster might them to Washington, if he pleased, in opened and read there; adding this they were generally of a religious cha. ter, he hoped they would do some to the readers. N. York Com. A.

Came and Effect. - One fact, mented by Mr. Webster in his speed Wheeling, is especially worthy of calm and deep reflection of the Amer. p opie. The charter of the first i of the Umted States expired in 1. and, in a single year, specie payare were suspended throughout the con-The charter of the late United ! Bank expired in 1836, and again, single year, specie payments have suspended throughout the country.

Offical .- The ecretary of the ment for the month of April 1st. short of two millions, while the ditures amount to nearly four m And what a state of things is this six months after Martin Van Buren six months after Martin Van Buren, the presidential chair! The received ing short of the expenditures!— better proof do the people want overtrading, but of misgovernment Vermont Watch T.

" My dear," said a lady to a him . what is the matter with your me " She's got the rebellious fever, A somewhat common disorder

The Mandamus issued by the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to the Postmaster General, directed him to give particular credits, which by an act of Congress he is ordered to give, to certain private individuals who appealed to Congress for justice which they considered to be whithheld from them. That Mandamus, after two weeks' congitation and consulation, the Post-master- General has refused to obey, in a paper pre-sented to the Court on Saturday last, backed by an opinion of the Attorney General sustaining the Postmaster General in his course. These papers are of great length, and, in the impracticability of publishing them at large, a synopsis of of them has been furnished by our reporter, and will be found in another part of to-day's paper, in which the substance of the substance of the grounds of his protest against the autority of the Court is believed to be faithfully stated.

With this question, as a question of law, we profess not to meddle. It is now under argument before the Court; whatever may be the decision upon it in that forum, will doubtless be carried for ultimate decision to the highest tribunal known to our laws, in whose decis-

ion we are all bound to acquiesce.
Without, however, touching the merits of this particular question, we hazard nothing in saying, that, in the pretensions put forth in the argument of the Postmaster General, we have the elements of a contest between the Executive and Judicial authorities of this Government, in which if the Executive triumph, there is no longer any law in the land for the protection of the rights of individuals against the wrongs of any Executive officers whatever, including in that denomination all persons holding office at the pleasure of the Executive. If, indeed, the doctrines maintained on this occasion be sus tained, the approbation or consent of the President of the United States is a dispensation to all who hold office under absointe imponity. This, and no less, is the amount of the Postmaster General's argument (against the power of the Court) that the President of the United States can at any time " strike dead" the process in the hands of the Marshall, by removing him from office! Thank God fellow-citizens, that the zeal of this advocate for Executive supremacy has misled him as to the effect of the Executive power in this case, and that we are not yet slaves of arbitrary power! Courts would be idle pageants, did they not possess power, independent of the Executive authority, to enforce their legal judg-

Marming as they are, however, these doctrines are not yet entirely new. We can find their relatives in various public documents issued by Executive authority under the late Aministration. The essence of the whole of them is to be found in the doctrine that the President of the United States, under the phaseolo gy of the power to " take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed," is invested with a power paramount to all law; that he is, in other words, bound, by his oath of office, to execute the laws only as he undes!ands

The argument of the Postmaster General, upon the composition of which great pains have evidently been bestowed, professess, at the close of it, to intend not the slightest disrespect to the Court. In this, we dare say, the author believes himself to speak the truth. His Address however, it is obvious, was not intended for the Court, because matter is kneaded into it which could only be introduced with a purpose entirely different from that of an appeal to the intelligence of that body. In what else, for example, but an electioneering handbill, could such and vulgar prejudice find a place?

Extract from Mr. Kandall's Letter. " It cannot be forgotten that the pow er now asserted has been slumbering from the birth of the Constitution, &c Why did not the Bank the United States, instead of agitating the country, and thundering in the Capitol, apply to this Court for its Mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the public deposites which it was alleged had been removed from it in contempt of law and in violation of the Constitution? Have none of these occasions been sufficient to rouse this giant power enduring slumber?"

Signs in Kentucky .- The Louisville Journal says, " Maj Phelps and Judge Trimble, the two V. B. candidates for Congress in Col. Jonston's District, both avow themselves in favor of a National Bank. Mr. Vanmeter, the V. B. candidate in Mr. Cathoun's District, see a similar avowal. We are not are that there is a single V. B. candidate in Kenucky, who does not admit, or are upon the whole course of the party

Important Chemical Discovery .- A chemical compound has recently been discovered in France which will entirely remove any kind of ink from paper, with a leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud.

Correspondence of the National Intelli-

[The letter from which the following extracts are taken is from a source entire ly to be relied upon, and to which we hope our readers will be indebted hearafter for occasional useful information.]

New Orleans, June 12 With respect to movements in Mexico there appears to be no doubt that the re-lease of Santa Anna, in a manner so singular, and his mysterious visit to Washington, caused a suspension of all military operations against Texas. I have it from credible Mexicans that the dominant party was completely puzzled by that move. The plan of the champaign was deranged; the land forces had been waiting at Metamoras for the fitting out of their little flotilla, and the object was to make a combined attack by sea and by land, and thereby cut off all supplies from New Orleans. The Mexican Administration. it is supposed, will do every thing to satisfy our Government. But depend upon it, the same obstinacy and rancor which kept up the long struggle against Spain will exhibit themselves in maintaining the integrity of the Mexican territory. On this point all parties are agreed.

Fortunately for the Texians, although Santa Anna is down, Bustamente is not secure in his seat. There is a strong party in Mexico determined on national izing the property of the Church, and restoring the Constitutio of 1824, Garcia, of Zacatecas, and Gomez Farias, now in this city, are the prominent men of tha The latter is about returning to Mexico, to take an active part in public affairs. He, you know, was Vice President for some time, and probably the most sagacious of their public men. The project is to call a National Convention, and reorganize the Government. Nothing but their distractions at home can, in my opinion, save Texas. In addition to which, it may be remarked as probable that a majority of the old inhabitants, original colonists, will still remain non combatants, and, unless I mistake, will play their game in such a way as to save their property in the event of the Territory being overpowered. There is no now a single Mexican in favor of the independence of Texas. Mejis has gone home. Viesca is here. Coss is here, breathing vengeance; and, in short, the downfall of Santa Anna detached all his enemies from the Texian cause.

This news may probably be unwelome to different classes of your readers. By some of them it may be discredited. because it is not told in the newspapers of this place. But it is not the less true

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. says:-" Among the on dits of the day is one, which we believe to be entitled to full credit, that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois have declared themselves in favor of a National Bank. They have heretofore opposed the incorporation of such an institution, but experience has taught at least one of them that such a regulator of the currency is absolutely necessary.

The Texas papers mention that Gen. Memucan itunt has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extra-ordinary to the United States.

Intellectual Culture .- A coltivated mind may be said to have infinite stores of innocent gratification. Every thing may be made interesting to tt, by becoming a subject of thought or inquiry. Books, tegarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A taste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours of life; and how many persons, in those hours, for want of innocent resources are now impelled to coarse and brutal pleasure. How many young men can be found in this city, who, unand strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven in the long dull evenings of winter to haunis of intemperance, and depraving society. It is one of the good signs of the times, that lectures on literature and science are taking their place among other public amusements, and attract even more than theatres. This is one of the first fruits of our present What a harvest may intellectual culture. we hope for from its wider diffusion! Dr. Channing.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD WIFE. By a Henpecked Husband.

A wife domestic, good and pure, Like snail, should keep within her door; But not like snail, in silver track, Place all her wealth upon her back A wife should be like Echo true; Not speak, but when she's spoken to; But not like Echo, still be heard Contending for the flual word. Like a town clock a wife should be Keep time and regularity; But not, like clock, harangue so clear,

That all the town her voice may bear!

Go! .- The Norfolk Democrat says: ploughing and sowing." Very true, says the Wheeling Times, in reply, the peo-ple do the ploughing and sowing, while the Government does the harrowing. Next fall the Government will dother caping: and at the next election the people will do the threshing.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY.

To the younger part of our readers may not seem so strange that our country has been plunged from the height of prosperity to bankruptcy and ruin, as it must to those who can look back forty years, and who have seen the same ex periment tried three several times, and always with the same general result. Yes three times has the same means been three times has the employed to revive business and produce a sound and equal currency, and twice has the spirit of party blinded the majo-rity to the lessons of experience, and preciptated the country headlong upon ne most disastrous experiments.

During the revolutionary war, the go-ernment finding the difficulty of managng their money affairs, incorporated what was called the Bank of North America. This bank was located in the city of Philadelphia; and was an important instrument in managing and assisting the deranged and deficient finances of the country, and bringing the war to a successful termination.

It will be recollected that this was under the confederation, which in reality had, no power over the States, as was facetiously said by Trumbull in his poem of McFingal,

"What is your Congress or its end, But a power to advise and recommend. To call for men, adjust their quota's.

And yet no soul was bound to notice. This loose connection among the states, which had answered its purpose when they were pressed with danger, was found totally inadequate to the exigencies of the nation. The finances could not be repulated without a central government, with power to enforce its laws, nor could business among the several States and with foreign nations, be regulated by thirteen distinct legislatures.

In 1787 the present Constitution was established, and George Washington cho sen President .-- Thomas Jefferson was appointed Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury. An absolute necessity existed of a more extended system of finance, and Mr. Hamilton in his official report to Congress gave one of the most able and thorough views of the situation of the Treasury and currency of the nation, which was ever written; and which was the foundation of the financial system of the nation, excepting a short interval, until 1836. Mr. Hamilton considered a bank as indispensable in carring on the money affairs of the Government, and also for the business and currency of the nation. He discussed the question whether to adopt and modify the Bank of North America, to the then present state of the country, or incorporate a new institution. He gave a preference to the latter; and Congress adopted his views, and the United States Bank was incorporated and went into operation in 1791.

The old Bank of North America had a perpetual charter under which it still claims to act, although it has long ceased to have any concern with the national government, and has also a charter from the state of Pennsylvania. The new bank was incorporated by Congress, many of the members being the same who had formed the Constitution, and received the signature of WASHING TON, then President, which it would seem might forever settle the question of constitutionality. The party opposed to the federal administration was also opposed to the bank, it nevertheless operated like a charm in regulating the currency and

improving the credit and business of the country, and fixed the reputation of Hamilton as a financier, on an immoveable foundation.

In 1800 a political revolution placed the party in power who had opposed the bank, it however having a charter for twenty years, continued to perform its usual good offices for its enemies, and so admirably was its machinery adapted to the wants of the nation, that many of the time arrived when its charter would expire by its own limitation, an act for its renewed passed the House of Representatives, then composed of a large ajority of the democratic party and wa lost in the Senate by the casting vote of George Clinton, then Vice President.

The public deposites were then placed in state banks, as they have been of late, and every measure which the friends of that plan could devise, was put in opera-tion to give efficiency and uniformity; but all in vain; an inequality took place in the currency so that the bills current in New England were worth more than fifty per cent. more than those of those of the same denomination which were passing in some of the southern and western sta and as for specie, no banks pretended to to pay it for their bills south of New Eng-Exchanges were deranged in pro portion to the currency, and at least the government found it impossible to transmit their unequal and depreciated reveother to pay the salaries of the officers, and the interest on the public debt:—and so depreciated was the currency and credit that the country lost near three mil-lion of dollars of depreciated paper. This disjointed and ruinous party sys-

tem continued until 1816, when the who machine farily run down, and Mr. Dallas the Secretary gave up, and came out in favor of another National Bank. Congress composed of two thirds of the members of the democratic party, fell in with the measure, and James Madison then President, signed the charter. is re-medy operated again as before, and after getting over some miscarculation in the outset, was found to be one of the most efficient agonts in accomplishing the bu-

ontset, was found to be one of the most efficient agents in accomplishing the business of the Government and the nation.

Its constitutionality was thus fully recognised by both the great political parties; and among all the abuses which the Jackson administration promised to reform, if they could get into power, not a word of complaint was neard against the United States Bank. But it was soon discovered that the Bank was not to be discovered that the Bank was not to be moulded into a party machine, but true to the country and the stockholders, pursued the even tenor of its way, as a financial agent, and selected its officers on account of their acquaintance with money affairs, and not on account of their having huzza'd the loundest for Andrew Jackson.

This was not to be endured; our government had become a very "simple ma-

ernment had become avery "simple ma-chine," but one qualification was neces-sary for any office, and that was absolute devotion to the President. The bank was assailed in every message, with charges of corruption and insolvency now well known to be "false, slanderous and malicious." Still however, Congree were so well convinced of its utility, and the integrity of its officers, that they renewed its charter: but the President by his veto defeated the will of the People, and of Congress, and the charter expired in 1836

Since that time the President has " taken the responsibility," every plan of fi-pance has adopted without law, and then Congress dragooned into acquiescence, or their decisions overruled by presidentral mandates and treasury circulars .-The result has been the same as before, and what every person familiar with the fact must expect, and what was foretold, aimost as exact as its history could now be written, but all to no purpose—a fatal-belief in the infaithbility of the President, has betrayed the nation into to the same iaial errors which were experienced in 1835, aggravated by the immense inrease of business and credit in the counry. His intollerable blundering measures in favor of the popular humbug of an excusive specie currency, has driven

currency at all. It is curious to remark that the plan of finance laid down by Hamilton, and sanctioned by Washington and the sages of the revolution, has sustained itself, and the country, under the administrations of its inveterate opponents, and done good service to its chemies in spite of their ex-ertions to destroy it. But no sooner has the limitations of the charters given the opposers opportunity to introduce their own crude notions, than in both instances distress and ruin has been the consequice, and the ship of state has been fairly run

almost the last dollar of specie out of cir-

culation, and nearly deprived us of any

aground. This article has been written without eference to public documents, but will be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of argument; and we hope will induce some of our young men, and even some who have felt that the only qualification for a politician was to hurrah for Jackson or to follow in the "footsteps" of the Presi-dent, will pause and consider, study the history of their country, and do justice to its real friends.

These are only the real Jackson times.
Till 1836 the hated bank was in operation and though erippled by the removal of the deposites did much to sustain the business and currency. Now the "better currency" has full operation, and has produced a perfect paradise for misers and shavers, and a purgatory for the comand shavers, and a purgatory for the com-mon people. Haverhill Gazette.

A Storm in a Tea Pot .- A few mad politicians—most likely fugitives from a lunatic assylum—lately held a meeting in scure corner of Philadelphia, and an ob passed the following resolution

re effectually to uphold the Constitutional Government of our choice, and of our love—to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws of Conof our choice, and of our love—to secure
the rigid enforcing of the laws of Congress, — and the orders of the Executive, either now issued, or which may
hereafter be issued, &c. &c., we the sovereign people do hold ourselves ready to
organize in this city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of ten
thousand men, to be as shortly as possihle fully graned and equipmed; the vame ble fully armed and equipped; the same to be called the Philadelphia United States Minute Men."

We do not doubt that they rightly call would hardly elapse in a battle before they would be among the missing. Is there an assylum in Philadelphia for the insane? If so, why are these men to go at large? Baltimore Chronicle.

The good-tempered are always rich.— There is in Sharpe's Letters this trans-ocipt of a sign in Sweden: "You will find at Trollhathe excellent bread, meat and wine, provided you bring them with you;" and there could not be a more impressive description of human life—so much depends upon the temper that events ire met with, and the prudence that foresees and provides against them. man who is never contented will never man who is never contented will never be rich, however much he may possess of this world's goods—and he who is distur-bed by every trifle that does not go to meet his views, has nothing to do but fault-find from the beginning to to the close of the day.

COMMUNICATION

The Approversary of the American Level dependence, that great and glorious deson which the sages of seventy six preclaimed to an astonished and admiring world that they were resolved to stand or fall as freemen has passed away, and in its rapid flight, it has carried home to the bostonic of the Patriot deep mortification for the degeneracy of the times. He can but mount over the condition of his second but mourn over the condition of his con-but mourn over the condition of his coun-try, who reflects what indifference was manifested on the part of many of our citizens towards celebrating the 4th of July. If the spirit of seventy-six extinct? Shall those few revolutionary heroes who are still lingering on the stage of action as if anwilling to take their exit from among uns, early to their graves the among une, carry to their graves the sid so abject as therefore contributing a small sum once a year to the celebration of that day that gave being to our National Inde-dependence? Have we no regard to the memory of those illustrious heroes who poured out their hearts best blood on the plains of Lexington, Concord, Saratoga, and Bunkers hill to achieve our liberty? who if it is possible are hovering over the scene pitying the disgrace and prostrate condition of their desendents. hark! a voice cries from the tomb, it rises to the God of nature and humanity and demands revenge on such ingratitude, it conjures up the indignant of the departed:-

'Ye spirits of the mighty dead,

Ye who at Brandywine and Yorktown bled, Is there no hidden thunder, in the clouds of heaven.

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Red with oncommon wrath, to blast that soul to hell That is indifferent to the cause of freedom?"

Nay hold, immortal spirits, hold! Launch not your thunderbolts at such a people. They will repent of their ingratitudewhen they are bound by the chains that are forging for them. When some Mittary chieften coverd with glory, and regardles of the Laws and Constitution of our country shall erect a throne upon the ruins of this great and glorious republic. Then conscience " Tuis exut, patria se quoque fuit," conscience will follw them with whip of scorping and lash them to the grave. In aggony and dispair will they exclaim:

"Hard, hard is my fate; Once I was happy us happy could be,

Oh! how hard is my fate, how galing these chains "

Once their was a time when every heart best free for American Liberty. Then the 4th of July was hailed as the Sebbath day of freedom. Its annual return was celebrated with feasting, ban fires, and illuminations. All labour was suspended, joy was depicted in the heart and countenance of every individual, and every man was seen returning thanks at the altar of our common country. Our government was then in its purity; union the tie that bound hindred sonls together. We have lost that ardent and devoted attachment to liberty that was the pride of our ancestors. We little appreciate the inestimable blessings they have bequeathed to us. And, in the memorable words of the fearless Calboun: "We have arrived at a crisis. Things cannot long remain as they are. It behoves all love their country-who have any stake in our institutions to pause and reflect.-General Government. Alienation is hourly going on. These will cause a state of things inimicable to the best interests of our country, and if not speedily arrested convulsions but follow, when a thick cloud will be thrown over the cause of liberty and the future prospects of our country.

July the 4th. A Spice of the Romantic .- The Baltimore Monument relates that a Lawyer from the West, married a few days since in that state, a lady with whom he had fallen in love some twenty years ago, and whom he had never seen since, until the time of the marriage. The gentleman would have married her at the time he was seized with the tender passion, but for the declaration which she one day playfully made, that she would " nc-

Ver marry a poor man!"

I stermined to remove this objection to him, he pushed for the West, and after twenty years hard toil, and when the lady had forgotton him, he had amassed sufficient wealth to encourage him to renew his proposal. The lady luckily, had remained single—his pro-posal accepted—they were married—and on Wednesday morning last they left this city for his home in the West.

Curious Pact .- So scanty is the sur oly of water in Paris, that Louis Pha lippe has been heard to remark that he furnishes his navy with wine at Toulon, at a less cost per gallon, than the price of Seine water in the capital.

Beauties of The Law.—Among the causes in the court of common plans at Salem, Massachusetts, the present terms is one for the value of about three dallars. in which sevely witnesses are summino

Application in youth makes ald " comfortable.

KENTUCKY DIVORCE,-We are KENTUCKY DIVORCE.—We are affinistly amused with a story that mass and the other day—a story unquestion what extreme resultiness and with little examination the Legislature ranged divorces during its late session. Versain wags at Frankfort, it appears, look advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assembly, and played off a practical joke upon that honorable body. They handed in an application for the director of a certain couple, and the bill, as of a certain couple, and the bill, as sual, was passed without particular eighbor I am astonished; I never heard neighbor I am astonished; I never heard any quarrels between you and your wife! I am lost in amazement!" "A quarrel between me and my wife! ejaculated the man—" what do you mean!" "I mean no offence Sir," replied the first, "but I read your divorce in my paper and was pezzled to account for it. I supposed of course that you and Aunt Beisy had quarrelled." "Hark ye, sir," amagnetically and was pezzled to account for it. I supposed to the old man, "I am seventy ded the old man, "I am seventy responded the old man, with its sixty-eight; we have lived together forty-nine years and raised thirteen children; and there has never been the first ill natured word between us in all our lives. Divorce? dinorce? I divorced from my old woman? Why, what the devil has sent you here with such a story?" The neighbor made with such a story?" no reply but coully took the paper from with the aid of his spectacles, then and there read, to his utter dismay, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonial bonds of himself and his wife by the sovereign authority of the state. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readily be magiaed. That night they wept on separate pillows, bu', early on the followfor a marriage licence, paid the fee, went before the nearest magistrate, and were duly joined a second lime together, each ferrently praying, that the Legislature would never again interfere with their con-

The following is one of the strongest illustrations we have seen of the evil consequences of wearing arms in society: From the Brownsville (Tenn.) Banner.

Louisville Journal.

Fatal Rencontre. -- For some time i slight misunderstanding had existed between Mr. Henry W. Anderson, of Bo liver, and Mr. Richard H. Jones, merchant of this place. Near the close of last week, Mr. Anderson came to Browns rille, and, according to custom, placed his usue on the Hotel Register. Shortly afterwards he discovered a remark immedistely under his name, impugning his character, and bearing the signature of R. H. Jones. He then wrote a reply, attaching his proper signature. On Monday morning last, at an early hour, Mr. Jones called at the botel, and seeing the appended remark, became much enraged, and de-clared that he would have satisfaction. He walked acroos the squre to the door of a store, into which Mr. Anderson had just entered, and called to him to come out. He complied, When Mr. Jones de-manded of him whether he had written the remark alluded to above or not. Mr. Anderson answered in the affirmative, at which moment each resorted to a pistol, standing about four feet apart; in an in-stant they fired simultaneously, making but one report. Mr. Jones's ball lodged in the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and, the contents of Mr. Anderson's pis-tol, (three balls) lodged in Mr. Jones's breast above the right nipple. He expired in two or three hours, leaving a wife

and two or three children.

Mr. Anderson submitted immediately to the civil authority, and was discharged.

Upon examination it was found that it was entirely a misunderstanding, and that if the parties had only conversed together on the subject, no difficulty would have ensued. Thus have we lost a highly respectable citizen, and poignant has been has been driven to heart of another, while a tender wife and infant babe have witnessed the flowing blood and dying groans of him who was to them most dear on earth.

Disgraceful Appointment .- W. B. Donaldson, the Indian agent, was appoint ed from Wheeling, Va. The Times, of that place. says of him: "He peddled and be under the control of the President." out the rope a man was hung with last year, got so drunk he could not walk on the proceeds, and then bragged of the ex-ploit. He hated an honest man or a eligious ung as a foe of his own baseness He was always drunk, when he could get credit for liquor, or money to pay for it; was never known, by those who knew him best, to ulter two connected senten res in which there was not evidences of a debased, equitemptible, vicious train of thought. We verify believe there could not have been found in the United States another man so absolutely deprayed as he is. He declared, before he started for Washington, that he would get an appointwent, and he did get it. This evidence reckless depravity in the administrah has changed the views of some of its bet former supporters here, and we felk it will do the same wherever the oes as a United States officer."



HILLSBOROUGE.

Friday, July 7.

The absence of the Editor will account for all inaccuracies that may appear in the Recorder of this and a few

DR. MONTGOMERY.

DR. MONTGOMERY.

"We have had a coveration with this gentleman, on the subject of rechartering the old United States Bank, or any bank based upon similar principles, and find that so far from being in favor of such an institution, he is desirous that the financial concerns of the Federal Government, shall be seperated from all Banks. His opinions are decidedly in favor of the constitutional currency; he would have the stitutional currency; he would have the Government pay and receive no bill, except the notes of its own Treasury, (or such paper, as would be an equivalent to the national currency,) which he is in fa-vor of issuing for the convenience of those having dealings with the Govern-ment, and for the accommodation of the public at large. He is unwilling to see any corporation trusted with controlling power over the currency of the Governnent, by which its uniform value or quantity can be regulated; that being a power, he thinks, not only uncostitutional when so entrusted, but too near and dear to the people, ever to be placed any where, exept where the Constitution has directed: viz: in the hands of the Representaitives of the People, in the Congress of the United States. Should Congress be so unwise as to delegate this power to be used or abused by others, at pleasure; we assure the people, that Mr. Montgo-mery will not be found among those who adopt so suicidal, a measure. He will not oppose, but favor the emission of Government paper, in sums not less than \$10; based upon a specie deposite, to be provided by Congress; which body is pledged for the redemtion of the paper when demanded. He is opposed to any connection with individuals, or joint stock-holders, incorporated to give the nation a currency. These are his cardinal points in relation to the currency; and in detail, he is willing to carry them out, and extend them, in the way and to the extent, best calculated to promote the interests of the country and to meet the wants of the

The above article is copied from the Raleigh Standard. We publish it for the two-fold purpose of mrking known to the people of this Congressional district the Dr's matured sentiments in regard to the best step to be taken for relieving the country from the great inconveniences of exchange under which the people labor; and of exposing the fragile basis upon which they have been founded.

A short time since the Dr. made some expression of his opinions then held, in our presence: He stated distinctly that his opinion was that we could not get on without a National bank-for that had been tried. He went on further to state a plan for the formation of a bank. He proposed that the stock should be divided in proportionate shares among the several states; and that there should be a a branch in each state, -the directors, &c. of which, to be appointed by the states; that there should be no individual stockholders; and the capital to be 100,000, 000 millions of dollars. This was objected to upon the grounds of the liability of party politics controling the elecuniformity in conducting the whole; which would be quite as bad as the Pet Bank system. The Doctor then somewhat modified his expression, so as to allow the states but two-thirds or one-half of the stock. This met with less opposition. In further conversation it was remarked by one of the disputants, that " he would rather the whole of the public treasure was sunk to the bottom of the ocean, than it should be formed into a National Bank, The Doctor responded "I would too." He expressed his decided hostility to the late Bank of the United States, which was founded on the charges made against

This is the sum and substance of the Dr.'s exposition of his setiments in our hearing; it would seem from the Standard's article that his speculating genius has now matured his opinions and that he is ready to join the "experimentalists" in prosecuting another grand design set forth by that great financier, prophet, &c. Francis P. Blair; - (but which the editor of the Petersburg Constellation thinks must have been suggested by instinct, or its own intrinsic merits! -it being somewhat remarkable that himself, the editors

that institution!

of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and an Ohio editor should without previous conthe same plan!—forgetting that they all looked through the same "glorification apectacles," and had the same end in view, e. i. the placing the treasure of the ountry in the hands of the President.)
We do not charge the Dr. with any in-

consistency, but we think that he has displayed a gross ignorance of the result of things, in choosing the plan stated in the article from the standard. Is he really fearful of the increase of Executive power? Then this Treasury Bank should call forth his oppositon. For if created by Congress, and its management entrusted to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, he is at the President's will, and a refusal to execute his commands ensures dismissal! Let all barriers be placed around it that may be, and still a notable precedent may be plead in tram-pling them down! Create this Treasury Bank and you subserve the very end at which the leaders of the hard money advocates have been aiming. Disappointed in their efforts to make the late Bank the tool of the party, they waged a destructive war against that institution; and the cry for a specie currency was only kept up to extenuate their guilt. Now comes the afterclap, the finale-and an attempt will be made to establish the Treasury Bank. And if successful, the end predicted by our late Senator, that if things continue to go on in the same course they have for the last few years, we will have ere long the most splendid monarchy upon earth," will have arrived: and our President will need but the purple and the crown to constitute it wholly such.

The Dr. is "unwilling to see any corporation trusted with the controling power over the currency of the government by which its uniform value or quantity can be regulated," it being in his opinion "unconstitutional," &c. Literally speaking the late Bank of the United States did regulate the currency;-but Congress formed the Bank, and virtually accomplished the end; all its powers are carried into effect by representatives or agents -and because done so, are they less the acts of Congress? This plea of unconstitutionality is farfetched argument and will influence only the ignorant and un-

reflecting.
We submit these few remarks for the consideration of the people of the district; and hope that they will consider well the propriety of trusting to the Dr.'s financial skill in effecting the restoration of a wholesome currency.

Nomination of Mr. Graham.

Mr. Mangum having declined the nomination for Congress in the Wake District, we are gratified to learn that at a respectable meeting, held at Eagle Rock in this county, on the 1st inst. William A. Graham, Esq. of Orange was selected as the Whig Candidate. We hope this meeting will be responded to by others, in the several parts of the country. Mr. Graham is so advantageously known to the voters of the District, at least by reputation, that nothing need be said of his qualifications, and we challenge his most investerate political opponent (personal foes he can have none) to whisper aught to his disparagement.

Raleigh Register. We learn that it is also the desire of a large portion of the people of Person county, that Mr. Grsham should become a candidate. Orange county will not be backward in supporting one so unobjectionable, and so well qualified to shed a lustre upon our district. The deranged state of the currency of the country calls for the aid of such men as he. Possessing a rich supply of legal knowledge, a sound discriminating judgment, and a keen, scrutinizing fotesight, we may implicitly rely upon him as our representative. We hope that the Wake nomination will be responded to by similar meetings in every part of the district; But still more do we hope that it will meet with such a response in August next, as will bear his name successfully through the

Three or four years ago, the whole anxiety of the officers of Government was to get the publick money into the pet banks; now their whole anxiety is to get it out. They remind him (says Prentice) of the poor fellow who gave one half of his fortune to have the faculty of speech given to his dumb wife, and afterwards the other half to have it taken away again.

Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the

Court in the case of Elliott v. Smither-mon, from Randolph, affirming the judg-ment below. Also in Bank of Newbern v. Williams et al. from Person, directing a new trial.

Also in Finn v. Fitts, from Orange, no

suit set aside and new trial ordered.
Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Alexander, Ex'r. v. Burton & others, in Equity, from Mechlenburg, directing the order appealed from to be reversed, and the isjunction to be

dissolved with costs.

Also in Den ex dem. Matthews v.

Smith, from Rutherford, affirming judg-

The following remarks, relative to the Hon. Robert F. Strange's Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, are contained in an extract from a letter to the editors of the Raleigh Regis-

"The Annual Address to the Literary Societies was delivered by Judge Strange, on Wednesday. The topics that naturally suggest themselves to the Orator as most appropriate to the occasion, baving been extrausted by his predecessors, Judge Strange wisely forsook the path of didac tic precept, which, however suitable for men who have had large experience of the world in addressing a body of youth, no longer yields matter possessing the interest of novelty, and selected for a subject "the Imagination" and the pleasure and profit to be derived from diligent and skilful cultivation of its powers. An article in a newpaper does not afford room for an analysis of such an Address. It was highly creditable to the mative talents of the Orator, and surprized as with the evidence it afforded of such sp acquaintance with the more abstruse, as well as lighter branches of mental science and the belles-lettres, as we should not have supposed that, amidst the duties of a laborious profession, he would have found leisure to acquire."

An election was held on Thursday last, in the third district of Peensylvania (including a part of Philadelphia county) for a member to the next Congress, to supply a vacancy occasiond by the death of Mr. Jackson, the member elect, (a Van Buren man, who had beaten Mr. Naylor, his Whig competitor, last October.) The candidates for the vacancy were Charles Naylor, Whig, (the defeated candidate of last fall,) and Charles J. Ingersoll, at present the leader in the State of the ultra-Jackson-Van Buren party. The contest has been exceedingly aimated, both the candidates as well as their partisans having been personally active in attending meetings and addressing the people. The Express Mail of yesterday evening brought information to the post office here, of the succes of Mr. Navior by a majority of nearly 400 votes over Mr. Ingersoll.

Alabama Senator .- Clement Clay is elected U. States Senator from Alabama, having received 110 votes; there are but 120 members in the Legislature, and as it is probable some were absent. the vote is almost unanimons. Mr. Clay was governor of Alabama; a man of talents, and favorable to the administra-

Richard H. White, lately confined in the jail of Washington, D. C. on a charge of burning the Treasury Office, and who has been tried already several times, without the Jury ever being able to render a verdict, has been released. The bail required for his appearance to take his trial hereafter, was one thousand dollars, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harker, of N. J. entered in a recognizance to that amount.

The following is extracted from the New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer, under date of June 29:

"Emigrants are pouring into the city in great numbers. It seems as though been let loose upon us. In ten days, probably three or four thousand have ome among us, and since the first of June, to speak within bounds, ten thousand emigrants have been landed upon New York and New Jersey shores Some of them are industrious, intelligent and will make good citizens. All such, however, leave the city almost as soon as they enter it, and go to the interior of the state or to the Far West, or purchase farms somewhere in the vicinity of New York. The greater part of the ten thou-sand emigrants, however, are of a different class of persons. They are poor, dis-abled, and helpless, and seem to be as great a burden to themselves as they certainly are to New York. Our alms-houses are now as full as they can be, and yet applications for new admittances are made almost every day,

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Poston v. Jones, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment 110\frac{1}{3}, being a rise of 16\frac{1}{3} per cent. since its late lowest depression.

U. S. Bank.—The Vicksburg Senting of the 6th inst. says:—"U. S. Bank.
Pennsylvania unless now command premium of forty-five per cent. in the city. They are still five per cent. better than silver.

than silver.
In Louisville, as in most other place throughout the West, the notes of Monster," are also at a premium. Thousands Journal asks of its V. B temporary - Does not the Editor of Advertiser think, that the U. S. Ba obstinately persisting in commanding premium in this City, after he has proved the Bank insolvent."

Coming to it .- It is ampsing, save the New York Star, in see the Jacks in bakers, butchers and grocers issue their shin-plasters in the way of chan "What have you there, Alderman, said we to our worthy friend, Aldern. Aimes, of the Washington Market. " ly," said he, with a sigh, "the best currency."

Let the Van Buren men lend an ear their Cincinnati organ, the Republic That paper says:

We are not a whole hog experiment ist. We are ready to concede, not we standing the risk we may incur of dring down upon us the blessings of this that official, that there has been rather much tinkering with the currency.

DEATH OF MR. MACON. The Hon. NATHANIEL MACON died : his residence in Warren county, on the 29th ult. in the 83d year of his age.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday last, M:

ELIZABETH PIPER, about 75 years of ag-

Weekly Almanac.

JULY. | Sun | Sun

The Second Quarterly Meeting for this circuit, will be held in the Methdist Episcopal Church in this place, of the 15th and 16th inst.

Hillsborough Academy. THE Fall Session will commence on the 41.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. The Raleigh papers will insert the above

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July 1837. which is not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Rhodes Levi Ross, jr. Josep M. Russell James Riggs

Sheriff of Orange 4

Andrew Shankli

Uphemia Stedma John Searlett

John Snellings

Henry Tree or James
Hart
Thomas Thomson
Win, Ward 2

John Williams of John

Henderson Woods

Joseph Armstrong Alexr. M. Kirkland 4 Joseph Armstrong
B

Rachei Borland
Thomas Barton
Rev. Thomas Bird
Fred. Bailey
Gabriel! Barbee
David Blalock
Jacob Bason

Rock well

David Market Jacob Bason James Brockwell Washington Branch Peter U. Murpher Wm. Mares Andrew Murdock Jesse Miller John L. Moore 2 Eliza J. Morrow 3 John McDade C

Col. of the 47 Reg.
Col. of the 49 Reg.
James V. Cazort
Samuel Cope
Anthony Cole
Benjamin Carroll
Elijah Couch, esq.
Burjon Clark 2
Lorging co. Willia Mary Phippe James D Parke Matthew Poe William Archibald R. Roberts

Cube D Mary Daniel Moore Daniel George F. Davis Miles Davis Wm. L. Durham F

John Fancette G Elizabeth Garrard H

Nathaniel Haicks Nathaniel Haicks
Kennedy Holten
John Hill
Richard F. Hoskins
Edwin S. Holt Wm. Hustky Right House

Iredell S. Jorden Mrs. S. Johnston Mrs. Cary Johnston Those calling please eay they are a

A. S. Wangh James Waggener George W. Walker Temperance Workma for agvertised latters will THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

Those in arrears for postage will please call and pay their aspect ve accounts. THOS, CLANCY, P. M.

JOB-PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and despately.

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CARMEN AD BENTON.

Hungry Directors! Clerks with lengthened fa

Merchants despairing! Operatives idle! Nobody now smiles, save the Necromancer Nicholas Biddle!

Where shall I turn me for a gleam of sunshine? Kendall and Blair are scolding like the Devil! Martin looks paler as he treads the pavement, Down at the White House!

Now to the Whigs come those who still abuse them Crying " you told us what would be the issue; You who foresaw all! Tell us in your wisdom How to get out c' it!"

But the stern Whigs say -" Try your own re sources!

Back! through the mire until you reach the dry Why should we labor for the men who led us

Into the puddle?" What can I do now! Poor deserted Poet!

Why should I starve, though neither Whig nor Torv?

Sad is my case, when men cannot afford to Pay for their laughing. Closed is the Circus! Theatres are empty!

E'en the North River Steam Boats are laid up Nothing is doing, save by wives and children.

Fasting and Prayer! Oh! Thou "Great Father!" " venerable States

Look on thy Children with a little pity!

Help! or I shall, in bitterness of spirit, Turn a Lampooner! On the dead body of the Constitution R vel and batten insects without number!

Say! Shall I draw them-genera and species-Tumbie and Hum bug? No! For my country, yet a little longer, Patient I'll bear me up against misfortune!

Resume my pencil, lest poor Lady Freedom Faint at the Picture! Grant! Ye Immortals! something to amuse us! Spite of our worn coats and our empty sto-

If it be only - Orpheus with his Fiddle! Long Paganini!

Ah me! Enough of "Paper" and of " Glory! And of "hard money" burning through our · pockeis!!

Cease to seduce us with thy Danzan Showers! Jupiter Benton!

From the Fa imore ' o. ito THE RISE & FALL OF FAMILIES.

(Worthy the attention of all.) Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto of . Nil desperandum,' or "Don't give up the Let him on commencing life. look around him and see who are wealthy, who are the influential, who are the courted and respected of society, and ask from whence they sprung. In ninetynine cases out of a hundred, he will find them to be those who, at his age, were possessed of as little of the world's gear, as little of family influence, and as little of any extraneous aid as he himself possesses: men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own industry, frugality, integrity and strict at-tention to business. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be or not to have capital enough to establish themselves in a good business; this is a very mistaken notion; for, so far from poveriv being a misfortune to him, if may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; for the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of the young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with plenty of means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of their can now boast of wealth and high standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed by their once boon companions

with a look which plainly says "I know you not." In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the fourth, or even the third generation enjoys the property and station in society which was won by the industry and frugal to of the first. This constant change the natural result of causes in continual operation. The first generation starts in fife poor, but industrious and honest; he resolves to acquire property, and at the same time sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the sustain most of a high character for integrity and fair dealing, he succeeds, (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeeds hun, perhaps maintain the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them-they are educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease, their minds are never turned to busines-that is beneath them -they are engrossed with important nothings, seorn labor; run the rounds of folly; marry light headed, fashionable ladies, 1 who have as sovereign a contempt for la-borers, and the useful things of life as themselves; dash away a few years in their carriage; lose their parents; divide their property: attempt to carry on the business; are incapable of managing it; fail; struggle to keep up appearances and their place in fashionable life; are obliged to retire; wretched and miserable at home and get through the world as well as they can, carry always the appearance of shabby gentlemen, and being looked at askanse by their former companions. Their children are more miserable even than themselves, being brought up with the idea that labor is degrading, and that they are of superior order; while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living. Pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drag out a miserable and precarious life.

Affairs must suffer when recreation is preferred to business.

For Sale.

PA:R of handsome MAHOGANY TABLES.
They have been little used, and very well kept..... Inquire at this Office. June 29.

Cotton Yarn.

DANFORTH & MCCUISTIN, cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yain to the following rates,

No.	3	and	4.	- 20	cents	per	11
	5, 6	and	7.	22			
	8	and	9,	25	100		
	10	and	11,	28			
	12	and	13.	30			
	14	and	15,	34			
	16	and	17,	37			

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cot-

South Carolina Money taken at par. DANFORTH & McCUISTIN. High Fajis, Haw River, June 23.

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

open on Thursday the 20th of July.

Price of Tuition-1st Class, \$17 00 2d Class, - 15 00 3d Class, - 12 00 Drawing and Painting, - 12 00 Instruction on Guitar, - 25 00

on Piano, - 25 00 Needle-work. - - - 3 (WILLIAM M. GREEN,

Superintendent

LOOK AT THIS!! N. C. State Lottery, For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy. Class No. 13, for 1837,

To be drawn in Rockingham, Kichmond county, on Thursday, 20th July. 66 No. Lottery -- 10 Drawn Batlots.

SCHEME.

40	Prizes of	1,000	Dollars.
40	Prizes of	400	do.
40	Prizes of	200	do.
56	Prizes of	100	do.
56	Prizes of	50	do.
	Arn Ar	· Ara	

Whole Tickets. 85 00 Halves. 2 50 Quarters.

i P All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifof numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsho

rough, N. C. ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

John Careathers, administrator of Richard Backwood, dec'd

T appearing to the satisfaction of the son Blackwood Richard Blackwood and Edward Blackwood, three of the deed, are not inhabitants of this state: It is or-dered by the Court that publication be made in dered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the Land, of which said Richard Buschwood, decreased died sized and possess. Biackwood, deceased, died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff research.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4 00.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Thomas Stewart and Samuel Stewart. Petition.

Joseph Thompson, and others. IT a pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart, and Charles Stewart, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Reder for six weeks, that unless the said Samuel, John and Charles Stewn t appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborqueh, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there answer or demurto said certifion, the petition will be taken procontinuous and continuous and c

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c. Price adv. \$4 00.

Cotton Yarns.

THE proprietor of the Mount Mecla Steam Cotton Mills, has reduced the wholesale price of his Cotton Yarns to the following rates,

For No. 4 and 5. 20 cents per lb. 6 and 7, 22 8 and 9, 25 10 and 11, 28

12 and 13, 30 He would also inform the public, that he has on hand a large quantity, and well assorted, for which he will receive South Carolina money at par in payment.

H. HUMPHREYS. Greensborough, June 20

South Carolina Money. I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Buls at par. for G. ods. W. T. SHIELDS, Agen.

South Carolina Notes.

Notes of South Carolina Banks will be received by the entracribera, at par, in payment or Goods.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Selling off at Cost.

AptHE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a cre-dit to punctual customers at his usual low pri-

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

Notice-Taxes.

April 20.

Stiall attend at the lollowing times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1836 to wit:

due for the year 1836 to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's.

Tuesday the 4th at John Newtin's.

Wednesday the 5th, at Ruffin's Mill.

Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 7th, at — rs. Long's.

Saturday the 8th, at Michael Holt's.

Monday the 10th, at John's. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 11th, at George Faucett's. Wednesday the 12th. at C F. Faucett's Thursday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's. Friday the 14th, at Andrew McCauley's, Saturday the 15th, at George A Mebane's. Monday the 17th, at Hill sborough. Tuesday the 18th, at Aivis Nichols's. Wednesday the 19th at Mrs. McKee's. Thursday the 20th, at Abner Parker's. Friday the 21st, at William Lipscomb's Saturday the 22d, at Harris Wilkerson's. Monday the 24th at James Trice's. Tuesday the 25th, at Herndon's old store, wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill. Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive list of Taxables for 1837, will attend it their respective districts at the times and pla JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sh'f.

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commis sion-d Officers and Susicians, belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion in the second Orango Regiment of North Carolina Militia

Type are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court-martial, and on Friday the 28th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battainn exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ES-

rior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable retur

HYBART & STRANGE. Facetteville May 30.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale W. M. Cracken lately resided, con-taining 230 Acres. It has on it a gon Dwelling House, Kitchen, Work Shop, Stables, &c. the plantation is handsomely satuated, is well watered, and is as healthy as Fract of Land on which John Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber

JOHN HART.

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merthe subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are
attil engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust
that with the facilities and experience they now
possess in the transaction of this business,
to merit he patronage heretotore conferred.
They have large Ware Houses at the river and
in town, for the reception of forwarding Goodsapart from other buildings and comparativel
assets from the

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Messrs. Ave & Holland, Hillsborough

SPRING GUUDS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the sherchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Ginghams,

French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO Hardware and Cuttlery,

Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery. Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c. All of which they will sell at the I west prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual deal-

N. B. All persons having open accounts ei N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective unis with the subscriber, as they wish to

LEMUEL LYNCH.



which will be sold very low Ir P Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery re-

LEMUEL LYNCH.

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be pubnahed beautifully printed, on good paper, of an extra large royal octave size, and neathy striched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine. EDITED BY

William E. Burton, Philadelphia, To whom ail original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in be present state of affairs, may create some the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and ex tensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuauce of its publication, with the cer-tainty of payment-to-the enterprise of the pro-

rictors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruce predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical accumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor phillosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a piace upon the parlour table of even command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

TABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

O'VENT TO THE CONTROLL TO THE CONTROLL TO THE CONTROLL TO THE CONTROLL TH An original copy right Song-not otherwise to be obtained-will be given, with the music, in

be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octave pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand eyeer hundred and twenty eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octave page of average proportions. Several Engravious will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest and the cheapest monthly work issued in the United States.

. To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducementa for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Centleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three during per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

mand five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the ear liest attention. June 21.

A few Barrels of Good FAMILY FLOUR, for sale by

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE. TET AVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the far gest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

ALSO : Groceries, Hardware. Queensware, Hats and Shoes. besides many other article too tedious to men-tion. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE. bushels of Wheat.

Female School IN HILL BORGUGH.

which will be taught the usual braches of English education.

For young ladies wishing instruction in Music the services of an experienced and well and instruction of the services of an experienced and well are the services of the

goalified instructress can be precured.

Board can be had in some of the most respectable families in the place.

The year will be divided into two sessions, vacations corresponding with these in the Male

Academy.
Terms \$17:50 per session.
Drawing and Painting, \$10:00.

P The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Ad-vertiser will give the above three marrhons and forward their accounts to this office. Wanted A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEA. THERS; for which Merchandise will

MICKLE & NORWOOD. Mail Arangements. ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P M- on mail days

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.



HILLSBUROUGH, N. C.

PHE subscriber having taken that wellk own stand in the town of Hillsbirough,
THE FARMER's HOTEL, formerly conducted
by Mr. Turner, is prepared to enteriain Travellers and Boarders, and hopes, by street
tention and the goodness of his accummodation,
to be able to give general satisfaction to all
who may favor him with their customs. His who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other es-tablishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER. February 21.

WILBIAM W. GBAT'S Invainable OINTALAT, FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Ole and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts. Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilbians, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlowsand a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptie Pills,

FOR SACE BY ALLEN PARKS, September 8.

For Sale,

MILY FLOUR Also, a small lot of FA CASH or GOODS will be given for + LAX O. F. LONG & Co.

VALUABLE Printing Establishment For Sale.

THE Editor of the Petersburg Intelligenof the Law, would dispose of the Establish ment to any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be premptly given in reference to the circulation of the paprice in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job partonings, its supply of Type, Presses. Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the come on which it may be putchased. Without descending to the inner heavy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a new learner with the revenue. means to conduct a newspaper with energy

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A TEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.—And so
paper will be discontinued until all arrearges
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher
Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteehad
will be inserted three times for one dol'
twenty-five cents for each continuing, and

twenty-five cents for each continuum, and Subscriptiona received by the pr most of the post-masters in the st the pa-All letters upon business relat. per must be post paid